# 经颅低水平激光:一种治疗抑郁症的新方法

10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2022.0688

梁雪梅1, 王睿2\*, 赵玉环1, 徐天娇2, 王伟3, 孙伟东1

基金项目: 齐齐哈尔医学科学院临床科研基金项目"基于'肾脑相济'理论的左归丸对围绝经期抑郁症影响及机制"(编号: QMSI2020L-05); 黑龙江省自然科学基金面上项目"基于Wnt/β-catenin信号通路白藜芦醇抗抑郁机制研究"(编号: H2015068)

- 1.161006 黑龙江省齐齐哈尔市,齐齐哈尔医学院附属第四医院精神科
- 2.161006 黑龙江省齐齐哈尔市,齐齐哈尔医药科学研究所博士后科研工作站
- 3.157000 黑龙江省牡丹江市,牡丹江医学院马克思主义学院教研科
- \*通信作者: 王睿,副研究员,硕士生导师; E-mail:wrdoctor1975@163.com

【摘要】 抑郁症作为全球第二大医疗疾患,其病因及发病机制并不清楚。对于抑郁症治疗,现多采用药物及心理治疗,但因抗抑郁药物治疗副作用大、易复发,心理治疗从业人员专业性和电休克治疗设备高端性等特点,致使其面临瓶颈。经颅低水平激光治疗抑郁症,在体科研实验及临床抗抑郁患者治疗中均被证明具有疗效。尽管该治疗方法分子及细胞机制尚未确切,但它以非侵入性方式通过颅骨,对生物体不产生可逆性损伤,具有光生物学调节效应,对神经元具有保护作用,可以作为一种创新的非药物疗法,用于指导临床抑郁症治疗。

【关键词】 低水平激光 抑郁症 线粒体 神经递质 神经可塑性 神经炎症

【中图分类号】 R742.1 【文献标识码】 A

Transcranial low-level laser:as a novel treatment for depression LIANG Xue Mei<sup>1</sup>, WANG Rui<sup>2\*</sup>, ZHAO Yu Huan<sup>1</sup>, XU Tian Jiao<sup>2</sup>, WANG Wei<sup>3</sup>, SUN Wei Dong<sup>1</sup>

- 1.Department of Psychiatry, the Fourth Affillated Hospital of Qiqihar Medical University, Qiqihar 161006, China
- 2.Postdoctoral Programme, the Qiqihar Institute of Medical Sciences, Qiqihar 161006, China
- 3. Department of Teaching and Research, the School of Marxism, Mudanjiang Medical College, Mudanjiang 157000, China \*Corresponding authors: WANG Rui, Associate professor, Master's supervisor; E-mail: wrdoctor1975@163.com

**【Abstract】** Depression is the second most common medical disorder in the world, but its etiology and pathogenesis are not clear. For the treatment of depression, drugs and psychotherapy are mostly used, but due to the large side effects of antidepressant therapy, easy recurrence, professional psychological therapy practitioners and high-end electroconvulsive therapy equipment, it is facing a bottleneck. Transcranial low level laser therapy of depression has been proved to be effective in physical research experiments and clinical treatment of antidepressant patients. Although the molecular and cellular mechanism of this treatment is not yet clear, it can be used as an innovative non-drug therapy to guide the treatment of clinical depression. It has photobiological regulatory effect and neuroprotective effect. It can be used as an innovative non-drug therapy to guide clinical treatment of depression.

**Key words** Low-level laser; Depression; Mitochondria; Neurotransmitter; Neuroplasticity; Neruroinflammation

新冠疫情全球蔓延,致使人类因其衍生的次生灾害如抑郁、焦虑、失眠和急性应激反应等心境障碍性疾病极具攀升[1]。抑郁症为心境障碍一种类型,涉及情绪、奖赏和认知等高级脑功能。全球约3亿人口患有抑郁症,患病率达12.8%,位列医疗疾患第二位。在我国,精神心理疾病的发生率约为17%[1]。应激致脑海马损伤为抑郁症首发病因,但详细机制并不十分确切[2]。抑郁症因诱因多,发病机制复杂(主要有生物性因素、心理因素和社会环境因素等),高患病、高复发、高致残和高自杀特点,一直成为精神医学科学界难题,严重影响人类生活质量及社会稳定[3]。

对于抑郁症治疗,现行标准多采用药物治疗、心理治疗、电休克治疗、经颅磁刺激和经颅直流电等方法。药物治疗是应对抑郁症首选方法,临床医生多基于"抑郁症单胺类神经递质缺乏假说",主要通过影响神经突触间隙单胺

类神经递质(5-HT、NE、DA)含量而起作用;如单胺氧化酶抑制剂、三环及四环类抗抑郁药和选择性五羟色胺及去甲肾上腺素再摄取抑制剂等[4],代表性药物如氟西汀、帕罗西汀、舍曲林、氟伏沙明和西酞普兰,被称为抗抑郁药物"五朵金花"。多数抗抑郁药物能缓解抑郁症患者躯体症状,总有效率约为41%[5]。然而,一方面,该类药物具有副作用大、临床起效缓慢(多用药2~4周后起效)及成瘾性等缺陷;另一方面,部分患者总有效率低于30%,且停药后复发[6]。心理治疗作为抗抑郁症辅助疗法,对轻度抑郁、慢性抑郁及抑郁症缓解病人有效,但对重度抑郁症(major depressive disorder,MDD)患者需采取"抗抑郁药物+(即心理辅助、电休克、反复经颅磁刺激、经颅直流电等)",且采用辅助疗法的临床医生多需具备较高专业技术和高端设备。综上,社会压力攀升促使抑郁症高发的确切机制尚不清晰,我们迫求靶点明确抗抑郁症药物或治疗方法,具有重要的现实意义。

本文通过查阅Pubmed、Web of Science、中国知网等图书文献数据平台,设定主要检索时间为2017-2022年,检索中文关键词包括"低水平激光、抑郁症、线粒体、神经递质、神经可塑性、神经炎症",英文检索词包括"Low-level laser""Depression""Mitochondria""Neurotransmitter""Neuroplasticity""Neruroinflammation"。其中,涉及抑郁症致病危险因素、发病机制、治疗、Meta分析等作为纳入标准,最终纳入文献60篇。而有关与主题无相关及质量较差论文作为排除标准。结合相关文献研究,现将有关低水平激光对于抑郁症模型动物实验和临床前研究综述如下:

#### 1 低水平激光(low-level laser, LLL)概述

1960年,自梅曼(Theodore Maiman)以来,激光以高单色性、高方向性、高相干性、高能量性特点及其光生物学效应,在临床医学领域广泛应用[7]。激光生物学效应主要包括热效应、压强效应、光化学效应、电磁场效应及光生物调节(photobiomodulation,PBM)作用。其中,PBM作用为LLL独有,包含生物刺激作用和生物抑制作用[8]。LLL作为光生物调节作用常见光源,是指红光(波长为600~1600nm、输出功率为1~500mW)或近红外(near-infrared, NIR)光(波长为760~1440nm、输出功率为50~500mW)。LLL主要来源有氦氖激光、红宝石激光,LED等,其中氦氖激光为常用激光类型。

研究证实,LLL作为一种非药理性、非侵入性物理治疗手段和一种创新疗法,多年来在科研实验和临床前研究中备受关注。在医学上,LLL最早应用于家兔急性栓塞性脑中风研究。LLL可穿透皮肤,深入组织,不具有致癌性,无创、安全、经济、无副作用并对生物体不产生可逆性损伤[9]。在啮齿类动物,810nm激光穿透不同种属动物头骨的光吸收率差别主要与头骨内水及蛋白含量不同密切相关[10],其中,808nm波长NIR对人类脑组织渗透能力优于940nm波长NIR及660nm红光。LLL波长在1064~1072nm时,因光散射作用,更容易穿透周围组织[11]。PBM通过光线影响内源性光感受器即细胞色素C(cytochrome c,CytC)氧化酶活性,激发细胞信号传导并引发组织细胞代谢改变[12]。LLL特定波长(810nm)光子与组织内光受体影响引发系列生物反应,包括改善生物能量学、增加区域血流量、刺激生长因子、减少细胞凋亡、氧化应激和组织炎症,临床多用于抗炎、促进伤口愈合、促进组织修复与再生和减轻神经源性疼痛等[13-15]。经颅LLL对颅脑损伤、脑中风、神经退行性疾病(PD、AD)、精神分裂症和心境障碍性疾病等神经精神系统疾病具有潜在治疗作用[9,16-18]。

### 2 低水平激光与抑郁症

**2.1 低水平激光可改善抑郁症状** 动物行为学变化,是评价抑郁症动物模型制备是否成功的标志,也是衡量抗抑郁药物及疗法是否有效的标准。评价抑郁症动物模型是否成功的主要指标有旷场实验(open filed test,OFT,评价动物"自主活动及探索行为")、悬尾实验(tail suspension test,TST)或强迫游泳实验(force swimming test,FST,评价动物"行为绝望"程度)、糖水消耗实验(fluid consumption test,FCT,评价动物"快感缺失"程度)及体质量测试(body weight measurement,BWM)等。

基础研究显示,经颅LLL可改善慢性不可预知性温和应激(chronic unpredictable mild stress,CUMS)抑郁模型大鼠脑神经活动抑郁样行为,调节生物活动进程[19]。经颅LLL(810nm,10Hz,1.2 J/cm²)可显著减少CUMS抑郁模型大鼠强迫游泳不动时间,改善抑郁样行为,与西酞普兰疗效相当,但优于红色激光[20]。经颅LLL(810nm,10Hz,33.3J/cm²)联合辅酶Q10可减少CUMS抑郁模型小鼠抑郁样行为[21]。经颅LLL(804nm,80mW,0.64W/cm²)可显著降低FST诱导抑郁模型大鼠、利血平诱导抑郁模型大鼠FST不动时间,增加游泳及攀爬时间,而高剂量(804nm,400mW,3.18W/cm²)则效果相反[22]。经颅LLL(808nm,30mW,23 mW/cm²)连续4周照射可显著减少空间限制小鼠、Ahi1基因敲除小鼠TST及FST不动时间,改善抑郁样行为[23]。经颅LLL(810nm,10Hz,8J/cm²)可显著改善CUMS小鼠抑郁及焦虑行为,其疗效分别显著优于(810nm,10Hz,4J/cm²)和(810nm,10Hz,16J/cm²)[24]。临床研究证实,经颅LLL(780nm,70mW,105J/cm²)可改善颞下颌关节紊乱老人焦虑及抑郁症状,可改善持续注意力、短期记忆和执行功能[25]。经颅LLL(1064nm,250mW/cm²,60J/cm²)可使受试学生前额叶规则学习得到显著改善,而纹状体信息整合学习并没有显示出明显差异,对人类认知增强具有刺激潜力[26]。经颅LLL(810nm,10Hz,10Hz,

4.75W/cm²) 照射焦虑及抑郁患者,可使额叶皮质血流动力学增加及抑郁评分降低<sup>[27]</sup>。经颅近红外线照射(808nm,700mW,84J/cm²) 或经颅LLL(810nm,250mW/cm²,60J/cm²) 可减轻MDD患者抑郁状态<sup>[28]</sup>。绝经后肥胖妇女激光生物刺激联合低热量饮食较单纯低热量饮食可显著降低体重指数、炎症标志物和抑郁症状<sup>[29]</sup>。经颅LED(945nm,9.35J/cm²)PBM可改善大学生大脑活动,减少焦虑和抑郁<sup>[30]</sup>。经颅PBM(850nm)可以改善青少年健康承认和受试患者的认知功能,脑电生理特征和注意功能<sup>[31]</sup>。

- **2.2 低水平激光改善抑郁症状的神经生物学机制** 研究证实,生物性因素(遗传、神经生化、神经内分泌及神经可塑性)、心理因素和社会环境因素等方面相互影响共同导致抑郁症发病过程。其中,有关抑郁症生物性因素研究,目前热点学说主要有: 脑能量代谢消耗学说、单胺类神经递质及其受体学说、神经内分泌功能失调学说、免疫系统功能异常学说及海马神经可塑性障碍学说等。低水平激光改善抑郁症的神经生物学机制主要包括以下方面:
- 2.2.1 增强脑组织能量代谢 脑神经元功能活动与能量消耗成正比。脑神经组织含有丰富的线粒体,其功能活动与能量代谢、信号转导、神经元生成和神经元可塑性等生理活动密切相关。高能量代谢可能是抑郁症情绪紊乱原因之一。大脑前额叶皮质、海马等区域线粒体功能紊乱与抑郁症、焦虑症等情绪障碍密切相关[31]。线粒体是脑发挥PBM主要始动因素,是ATP生成主要细胞器,而ATP含量是影响抑郁症发生发展的重要因素。线粒体功能紊乱,ATP生物合成减少,钙稳态失衡,自由基增加[32]。线粒体呼吸链上的细胞色素a、b等能选择性地吸收红光和NIR,使得电子传递链耦合加强,加速电子传递,促进ATP合成,细胞膜离子泵活动增强,胞内cAMP浓度增加,引起一系列生物学效应[32]。线粒体呼吸链复合物IV(mitochondrial complex IV)即CytC氧化酶,作为线粒体呼吸链终端酶,为细胞内主要光受体,可以将呼吸底物电子经细胞色素系统传递给分子态氧原子。因此,CytC氧化酶在神经元发挥神经生物学效应中具有重要作用,是能量代谢及细胞信号通路之间节点,是神经活动内源性代谢标志物,对红光到近红外激光(812~846nm)波长具有较强吸收性,并促进线粒体能量代谢[33]。LLL能够以非侵入方式将能量传递CytC氧化酶,进而激活线粒体电子呼吸传递链,加速ATP合成,调节氧化应激[34]。

基础研究显示,抑郁症模型小鼠海马及前额叶皮层中ATP含量较低,给予ATP治疗后,小鼠抑郁样行为得到改善[35]。经颅LLL(810nm,10Hz,8J/cm²)能够激活CytC氧化酶,调节线粒体功能,增加ATP生成,具有改善D半乳糖诱导衰老小鼠脑线粒体功能和认知障碍[36]。二甲双胍通过改善葡萄糖代谢和线粒体功能缓解老年apoE4小鼠抑郁样行为,同时可减轻皮质酮诱导大鼠代谢紊乱和抑郁样行为,并介导糖代谢途径[37-38]。经颅LLL(808nm,23mW/cm²,30min,28day)可有效增加慢性束缚应激(chronic restraint stress,CRS)抑郁模型小鼠、Ahil基因敲除小鼠前额叶皮层线粒体呼吸链辅酶IV表达和ATP生物合成,进而改善抑郁样行为,而对hippocampus(Hip)及hypothalamus(Hy)却无影响[23]。临床研究证实,经颅LLL(1064nm,162mW/cm²,107J/cm²)刺激可显著上调人脑CytC及血氧供应,改善血流动力学变化,进而增强大脑氧合和能量代谢[39]。抑郁症患者前扣带回、海马、前额叶皮质等区域葡萄糖代谢功能异常,但给予抗抑郁药物治疗后好转[40]。大脑皮层接收LLL(808nm,250mW/cm²,60J/cm²)可使MDD及焦虑患者额叶皮层血流量增加并改善患者抑郁焦虑症状[41]。以上研究均提示,经颅LLL可能通过改善线粒体功能活动和增强脑组织能量代谢,进而改善抑郁症患者抑郁症状和/或抑郁症模型动物的抑郁样行为[42]。

- 2.2.2 增加单胺类神经递质含量 在阐明抑郁症发病机制中,中枢神经系统突触间隙单胺类神经递质缺乏学说具有里程碑意义。单胺类递质主要包括儿茶酚胺类如去甲肾上腺素(norepinephrine,NE)、多巴胺(dopamine,DA)及吲哚类如五羟色胺(5-hydroxy tryptamine,5-HT)。单胺类神经递质可以通过调节相应受体表达,影响神经可塑性,对情绪具有调节作用。研究证实,经颅LLL(808nm,23mW/cm²,42J/cm²)可显著增加CRS抑郁模型小鼠及Ahil基因敲除小鼠海马组织5-HT、DA神经递质含量[43]。经颅LLL(810nm,200mW,8J/cm²)较(810nm,200mW,4J/cm²和16 J/cm²)可显著改善CRS抑郁模型小鼠抑郁及焦虑行为,其效果机制与减少前额叶皮质及海马5-HT、DA含量及增加NO含量有关[24]。经颅电刺激联合5-HT激光电泳可缓解运动员抑郁症状,其机制可能与调控5-HT和DA系统有关[44]。经颅LLL(830nm,127.4mW/cm²,15.28J/cm²)可改善利血平诱导抑郁模型大鼠抑郁样行为,其机制与增加海马组织、前额叶皮质5-HT、NE、DA含量,减少氧化应激损伤有关[9]。
- **2.2.3 改善下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis,HPAA)功能** 抑郁症神经内分泌学说认为,下丘脑-垂体-甲状腺轴(hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis,HPTA)、下丘脑-垂体-性腺轴

(hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis,HPOA)功能减退和HPAA功能亢进有关。HPAA是介导应激反应的主要神经内分泌系统。应激→大脑皮层→HPAA功能亢进[下丘脑释放促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素(corticotropin releasing hormone,CRH)→腺垂体释放促肾上腺皮质激素(adreno cortico tropic hormone,ACTH)→血清或血浆糖皮质激素(glucocorticoid,GC)及皮质酮(Corticosterone)释放增加→攻击海马(富含GC受体)→海马神经元损伤与凋亡→诱发抑郁、焦虑和创伤后应激等负面情绪。甲状腺功能减退患者MDD发病率明显高于正常人群,血浆T3、T4

降低易诱发抑郁症。性激素替代疗法可改善老年AD患者抑郁情绪。抑郁症发病具有性别差异和年龄聚集现。经颅近红外激光(810nm,10Hz,1.2 J/cm²)治疗可显著减少CUMS抑郁模型大鼠血清皮质醇水平,其效果优于红激光(630nm,10Hz,1.2 J/cm²)<sup>[45]</sup>。经颅近红外光(810nm,10Hz,1.2 J/cm²)联合辅酶CoQ10缓解CRS抑郁模型小鼠抑郁样行为与减少血清皮质酮及糖皮质激素水平有关<sup>[46]</sup>。

2.2.4 调控海马神经可塑性 抑郁症与海马神经可塑性失调密切相关。神经可塑性主要包括神经再生及突触可塑性调节。海马神经再生主要分布在齿状回颗粒下区(subgranular,SGZ)和侧脑室室下区(subventricular,SVZ)。尸检抑郁症自杀患者显示海马体积缩小。MDD患者海马明显萎缩。抑郁症模型动物脑组织结构及功能受损与海马神经元萎缩、丢失、凋亡、再生减少、树突数量减少及长度改变等形态学相关。抗抑郁药物可抑制海马神经元损伤、凋亡,刺激神经再生而调控神经可塑性。cAMP反应元件结合蛋白(cAMP response element binding protein,CREB)-脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor)/酪氨酸激酶B(tyrosine kinase B,TrkB)信号通路主要蛋白含量变化可影响神经再生、突触可塑性及长时程记忆等生理活动,该信号通路在阐明抑郁症神经可塑性机制、抗抑郁药物疗效、神经退行性疾病(PD、AD)和药物成瘾形成中至关重要。其中,BDNF是CREB调控主要靶基因,对多种类型神经元具有分化、增殖、营养和成熟作用,尤其与DA能、胆碱能及5-HT能神经元可塑性调节密切相关;CREB是核内第三信使之一,为各种信号蛋白转导交汇点。神经元凋亡影响神经可塑性并受多基因调控。其中,Bcl-2蛋白家族为控制细胞凋亡程序基因,主要包括促凋亡基因(如Bax、Bid、Bak等)及抑制凋亡基因(如Bcl-2、Bcl-xl、Mcl-1等);Bcl-2与Bax通过蛋白之间的结合与解聚来调控细胞凋亡。线粒体膜通透性及膜电位改变是凋亡过程一个重要环节,由此导致CytoC释放,进一步激活Caspase级联反应而启动凋亡。

研究证实,一方面经颅LLL可通过调节海马神经可塑性发挥抗抑郁作用。基础研究显示,PBM刺激神经再生,保护细胞免受死亡。近红外光(670nm)对细胞氧化应激损伤具有保护作用,也可使神经细胞免受氰化物损伤[28]。经颅LLL(810nm)可改善创伤性脑损伤小鼠神经元再生、突触发生,并通过调控AC-cAMP-PKA-CREB信号通路上调巨噬细胞分泌神经营养因子,促进神经元分化、轴突再生;且可减少体外原代培养神经细胞元氧化应激损伤[47-48]。经颅LLL(810nm,25mW/cm²,18J/cm²)可改善创伤性脑损伤小鼠记忆、学习,增加BDNF表达进而改善神经前体细胞增殖及突触发生[49]。经颅LLL可通过ERK/CREB信号通路上调BDNF表达进而改善AD小鼠神经元丢失和树突萎缩[50]。低水平氦氖激光(632.8nm,10mW或12.74mW/cm²,0.5J/cm²、1.9J/cm²、3.8J/cm²)可通过激活IP3受体信号通道,增加细胞内Ca²+含量,激活Ca²+ERK-CREB信号通路,使体外培养脊髓背根神经节神经元BDNF、磷酸化CREB蛋白及mRNA表达升高,进而有效调控神经系统BDNF蛋白表达。然而,使用ERK信号通路抑制剂PD98059封闭该通路,可降低BDNF、磷酸化CREB蛋白及mRNA表达[51]。另一方面,经颅LLL可通过减少神经元调亡改善模型动物神经可塑性。经颅LLL照射可增强Bcl-2表达,减少Bax、Caspase-3蛋白表达,进而抑制神经元凋亡试善模型动物神经可塑性。经颅LLL照射可增强Bcl-2表达,减少Bax、Caspase-3蛋白表达,进而抑制神经元凋亡和控海马神经可塑性[52-53]。经颅LLL(670nm,50mW/cm²,15J/cm²)可改善创伤性脑损伤SD大鼠行为学变化和脑组织Bcl-2、Bax表达[49]。体外培养Aβ<sub>25-35</sub>诱导PC12细胞损伤,LLL(640nm,0.09mW/cm²,60min)可减轻细胞凋亡和DNA片段化[53]。体外培养Aβ<sub>25-35</sub>诱导PC12细胞损伤,LLL(640nm,0.09mW/cm²,60min)可减轻细胞凋亡和DNA片段化[53]。体外培养Aβ<sub>25-35</sub>诱导SH-SY5Y、PC12和HEK293T细胞,LLL(632.8nm,12.74mW/cm²,2J/cm2)可通过调控AKt/GSK3b/β-catenin信号通路减少细胞凋亡[54]。

2.2.5 调控抗炎反应 抑郁症细胞因子学说自1991年提出并不断被众多学者论证及补充。该学说认为抑郁症可能与免疫系统异常即细胞因子过度分泌有关。细胞因子是激活免疫细胞分泌的生物活性蛋白,根据其作用不同可分为促炎因子(如IL-1α、IL-1β、IL-6、IFNα、IFNγ、TNFα等)及抑炎因子(IL-4、IL-10等)两大类。应激可引起免疫系统激活和促炎因子释放,免疫激活和应激具有相似的行为学效应。免疫炎症反应可能是应激调控抑郁进程的作用机制之一,外周或中枢炎症反应可影响免疫系统功能而导致抑郁症。尸检抑郁症自杀患者前额叶皮层促炎症因子及凋亡增加。抗抑郁治疗受试者IL-1α、IL-1β、IL-6、IL-8升高。MDD患者脑脊液中IL-6显著高于健康人群,且脑脊液中IL-6显著高于血清。红光/和NIR可显著降低类风湿性关节炎模型大鼠IL-6、IL-1β、IL-8含量<sup>[28]</sup>。抗抑郁药物可抑制小胶质细胞活化和促炎细胞因子产生。炎症和应激环境共同促使小胶质细胞活化是抑制神经发生重要原因。小胶质细胞激活可损伤海马神经可塑性。抗炎药物具有抗抑郁特征,许多抑郁症患者体内炎症标志物明显升高甚至炎症病因来源不明,但并非所有抑郁症患者表现明显炎症。研究证实,经颅红外激光可改善创伤性颅脑损伤小鼠认知功能障碍与减少神经炎症有关<sup>[28]</sup>。经颅LLL(810nm,33.3J/cm²)生物调节联合辅酶Q10(CoQ10)可改善CRS应激小鼠模型抑郁样行为<sup>[21]</sup>。PBM减轻TgF344大鼠焦虑抑郁样行为均与减轻神经元损伤、变性、细胞凋亡和抑制神经炎症和氧化应激有关<sup>[55]</sup>。因此,LLL可作为因神经炎症引发抑郁症一种潜在疗法。

## 3 结语和展望

综上所述,经颅LLL的PBM可提高神经元代谢能力,并刺激抗炎、抗凋亡、抗氧化应激反应以及神经发生与突

触发生[28]。在细胞水平上,PBM可以减少细胞凋亡和兴奋性,增加抗氧化剂超氧化物歧化酶,神经营养因子和刺激神经前体细胞生成;在组织上水平上,PBM可以增加血流量及血管生成,减少炎症和帮助神经元形成新的连接。经颅LLL治疗焦虑、抑郁和认知功能障碍已被证实,但是有关LLL最佳剂量及机制尚不十分明确[56-57]。LLL具有安全和耐用性能,可以作为治疗抑郁症耐药患者、焦虑症等神经和精神疾病潜在替代疗法[9,58]。然而,有学者证明经颅激光治疗并不能改善重复低水平爆炸伤大鼠的认知和创伤后应激障碍相关行为特征[59]。因此,LLL因提取光源、波长、流量或总量、输出功率、重复次数、照射面积、持续时间、操作方式(连续或脉冲)及组织中光线穿透指数衰减等因素都会影响其对神经精神疾病治疗效果[60]。我们需根据不同病症探索经颅内或鼻内激光治疗最佳剂量以达到最佳刺激强度,仍需大量随机对照动物实验和临床试验用以确定其安全性、有效性。我们更需大量临床前研究工作探讨经颅LLL发挥抗抑郁作用的神经生物学机制,并为颅脑损伤、抑郁症、焦虑症等神经精神疾病物理治疗提供理论基础。

作者贡献:梁雪梅负责提出概念、文章框架构思与撰写,王睿负责文章质量控制与审校,赵玉环负责技术与材料支持,徐天娇负责资料收集与整理,王伟、孙伟东负责文章修订。 本文无利益冲突。

## 参考文献

[1]陈怡.新冠疫情引发抑郁症和焦虑症患者增加[N].上海科技

报,2022-03-16(004).DOI:10.28704/n.cnki.nshkj.2022.000249.

ChEN Y.Increased incidence of depression and anxiety caused by COVID-19 [N]. Shanghai Science and Technology

News,2022-03-16(004).DOI:10.28704/n.cnki.nshkj.2022.000249.

[2]MILLER L,CAMPO JV.Depression in Adolescents[J].N Engl J

Med,2021,385(5):445-449.doi:10.1056/NEJMra2033475.

[3]MCCARRON R M,SHAPIRO B,RAWLES J,et al.Depression[J].Ann Intern Med,2021,174(5):ITC65-ITC80.doi: 10.7326/AITC202105180.

[4]LU J,XU X,HUANG Y,et al. Prevalence of depressive disorders and treatment in China:a cross-sectional epidemiological study[J]. Lancet Psychiatry, 2021, 8(11):981-990. doi:10.1016/S2215-0366(21)00251-0.

[5] GONDA X, DOME P, Neill J C, et al. Novel antidepressant drugs: Beyond monoamine targets [J]. CNS

Spectr, 2021, 26(9):1-10.doi:10.1017/S1092852921000791.

[6] A.KOSTYUNINA, B.ABDULLAEV, K.NARKULOVA. Antidepressants efficiency in patients with depression and depression related to Parkinson's disease [J]. Parkinsonism & Related

Disorders, 2018, 46(2): e49-e49. doi: 10.1016/j.parkreldis. 2017.11.167.

[7]DAIANE D B,JOSEFA S D,ALIENY C D,et al.Correction to:Low-level laser therapy is effective in controlling postoperative pain in lower third molar extractions:a systematic review and meta-analysis[J].Lasers Med Sci,2022,37(5):2379.doi:10.1007/s10103-022-03591-3.

[8]MUSSTTAF R A,JENKINS D F,JHA A N.Assessing the impact of low level laser therapy(LLLT)on biological systems:a review[J].Int J Radiat Biol,2019,95(2):120-143.doi:10.1080/09553002.2019.1524944.

[9]MOHAMMED H S,KHADRAWY Y A.Antidepressant and antioxidant effects of transcranial irradiation with 830nm low-power laser in an animal model of depression[J].Lasers Med

Sci,2022,37(3):1615-1623.doi:10.1007/s10103-021-03410-1.

[10]FARZAD S,PAOLO C,NASER R,et al.Penetration Profiles of Visible and Near-Infrared Lasers and Light-Emitting Diode Light Through the Head Tissues in Animal and Human Species: A Review of Literature[J].Photobiomodul Photomed Laser Surg,2019,37(10):581-595.doi:10.1089/photob.2019.4676.

[11]PENBERTHY W T, VORWALLER C E. Utilization of the 1064nm Wavelength in Photobiomodulation: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis [J]. J Lasers Med Sci, 2021, 12(11): e86.doi:10.34172/jlms.2021.86.eCollection 2021.

[12]HAMBLIN M R.Mechanisms and Mitochondrial Redox Signaling in Photobiomodulation[J].

Photochem Photobiol, 2018, 94(2): 199-212. doi: 10.1111/php.12864.

[13]SALEHPOUR F,BERMAN M H,SADIGH E S.Photobiomodulation as a brain-boosting strategy in aging[M]. Assessments Treatments and Modeling in Aging and Neurological Disease, 2021, Page 389-402. doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-818000-6.00035-4.

[14]HENNESSY M,HAMBLIN M R.Photobiomodulation and the brain: A new paradigm[J].J

Opt,2017,19(1):013003.doi:10.1088/2040-8986/19/1/013003.

[15]ROJAS J C,GONZALEZ L F.Neurological and psychological applications of transcranial lasers and LEDs[J].Biochem Pharmacol,2013,86(4):447-457.doi:10.1016/j.bcp.2013.06.012.

[16]HAMBLIN M R.Photobiomodulation for traumatic brain injury and stroke[J].J Neurosci Res,2018,96(4):731-743.doi:10.1002/jnr.24190.

[17]PURUSHOTHUMAN S,JOHNSTONE D M,NANDASENA C,et al. Photobiomodulation with near infrared light miti gates Alzheimer's disease-related pathology in cerebral cortex-evidence from two transgenic mouse models[J]. Alzheimers Res Ther, 2014, 6(1):2.doi:10.1186/alzrt232.eCollection 2014.

[18]O'DONNELL C M,BARRETT D W,FINK L H,et al. Transcranial Infrared Laser Stimulation Improves Cognition in Older Bipolar Patients:Proof of Concept Study[J].J Geriatr Psychiatry

Neurol.2022,35(3):321-332.doi:10.1177/0891988720988906.

[19]FARZAD S,JAVAD M,FARZIN K,et al.Brain Photobiomodulation Therapy:a Narrative Review[J].Molecular Neurobiology,2018,55(8):6601-6636.doi.org/10.1007/s12035-017-0852-4.

[20]SALEHPOUR F,RASTA S H,MOHADDES G,et al. Therapeutic effects of 10-HzPulsed wave lasers in rat depression model: A comparison between near-infrared and red wavelengths[J]. Lasers Surg

Med,2016,48(7):695-705.doi:10.1002/lsm.22542.

[21]SALEHPOUR F,FARAJDOKHT F,CASSANO P,et al.Near-infrared photobiomodulation combined with coenzyme Q10 for depression in a mouse model of restraint stress:reduction in oxidative stress,neuroinflammation,and apoptosis[J].Brain Res Bull,2019,144(1):213-222.doi:10.1016/j.brainresbull.2018.10.010.

[22]HAITHAM S M.Transcranial low-level infrared laser irradiation ameliorates depression induced by reserpine in rats[J].Lasers Med Sci,2016,31(8):1651-1656,doi:10.1007/s10103-016-2033-5.

[23]ZHI Q X,GUO X B ,YANG Y,et al.Low-Level Laser Irradiation Improves Depression-Like Behaviors in Mice[J].Mol Neurobiol,2017,54(6):4551-4559.doi:10.1007/s12035-016-9983-2.

[24]EMAD E,SAEED SADIGH E,GISOU M,et al.Transcranial photobiomodulation prevents anxiety and depression via changing serotonin and nitric oxide levels in brain of depression model mice: A study of three different doses of 810nm laser[J].Lasers Surg Med,2019,51(7):634-642.doi:10.1002/lsm.23082.

[25]JENIFFER H R,MARICIA M M,DANIELA A B,et al. Evaluation of pain, jaw movements, and psychosocial factors in elderly individuals with temporomandibular disorder under laser phototherapy[J]. Lasers Med

Sci,2015,30(3):953-959.doi:10.1007/s10103-013-1514-z.

[26]BLANCO N J,SAUCEDO C L,GONZALEZ L F.Transcranial infrared laser stimulation improves rule-based,but not information-integration,category learning in humans[J].Neurobiol Learn

Mem,2017,139(3):69-75.doi:10.1016/j.nlm.2016.12.016.

[27]EMAD E,SAEED S E,GISOU M,et al.Transcranial photobiomodulation prevents anxiety and depression via changing serotonin and nitric oxide levels in brain of depression model mice: A study of three different doses of 810nm laser[J].Lasers Surg Med,2019,51(7):634-642.doi:10.1002/lsm.23082.

[28]CASSANO P,PETRIE S R,HAMBLIN M R,et al.Review of transcranial photobiomodulation for major depressive disorder: targeting brain metabolism,inflammation,oxidative stress,and

neurogenesis[J].Neurophotonics,2016,3(3):031404.doi:10.1117/1.NPh.3.3.031404.

[29]ELASYED M M,RAKHA M,ELSHEIMY H A,et al.Effect of laser biostimulation and a low-calorie diet vs.a low-calorie diet alone on insulin resistance,inflammatory biomarkers,and depression among obese postmenopausal women:a randomized controlled trial[J].Eur Rev Med Pharmacol

Sci,2022,26(9):3269-3277.doi:10.26355/eurrev\_202205\_28745.

[30]KERPPERS F K,DOS S K,CORDEIRO M,et al.Study of transcranial photobiomodulation at 945-nm wavelength:anxiety and depression[J].Lasers Med Sci,2020,35(9):1945-1954.doi:10.1007/s10103-020-02983-7.

[31]SALEHPOUR F,MAJDI A,PAZHUHI M,et al.Transcranial Photobiomodulation Improves Cognitive Performance in Young Healthy Adults: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis[J]. Photobiomodul Photomed Laser Surg, 2019, 37(10):635-643. doi: 10.1089/photob.2019.4673.

[31]CANDELA Z,JORGE LA,MARTA M.Hippocampus and cortex are involved in the retrieval of a spatial memory under full and partial cue availability[J].Behav Brain Res,2021,405(5):113204.doi:10.1016/j.bbr.2021.113204.

[32]BANSAL Y,KUHAD A.Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Depression[J].Curr Neuropharmacol,2016,14(6):610-618.doi: 10.2174/1570159x14666160229114755.

[33]KARABATSIAKIS A,BOCK C,SALINAS M J,et al.Mitochondrial respiration in peripheral blood mononuclear cells correlates with depressive subsymptoms and severity of major depression[J]. Translational psychiatry, 2014, 4(6):e397.doi:10.1038/tp.2014.44.

[34]LUCAS F,MICHAEL R.Proposed Mechanisms of Photobiomodulation or Low-Level Light Therapy[J].IEEE J Sel Top Quantum Electron,2016,22(3):7000417.doi:10.1109/JSTQE.2016.2561201.

[35]DAVID K,LENKA K,HANA B,et al.Mini-review:Brain energy metabolism and its role in animal models of depression,bipolar disorder,schizophrenia and autism[J].Neurosci Lett,2021,760(8):136003.doi: 10.1016/j.neulet.2021.136003.

[36]SALEHPOYUR F,AHMADIAN N,RASTA S H,et al.Transcranial low-level laser therapy improves brain mitochondrial function and cognitive impairment in D-galactose-induced aging mice[J].Neurobiol Aging,2017,58(10):140-150.doi: 10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2017.06.025.

[37]LIN Y B,DSI X M,ZHANG J,et al.Metformin alleviates the depression-like behaviors of elderly apoE4 mice via improving glucose metabolism and mitochondrial biogenesis[J].Behav Brain

Res,2022,423(4):113772.doi:10.1016/j.bbr.2022.113772.

[38]HAO Y,TONG Y,GUO Y,et al.Metformin Attenuates the Metabolic Disturbance and Depression-like Behaviors Induced by Corticosterone and Mediates the Glucose Metabolism

Pathway[J].Pharmacopsychiatry,2021,54(3):131-141.doi:10.1055/a-1351-0566.

[39]WANG X,DMOCHOWSKI J P,ZENG L,et al.Transcranial photobiomodulation with 1064nm laser modulates brain electroencephalogram rhythms[J].Neurophotonics,2019,6(2):025013.doi:10.1117/1.NPh.6.2.025013.

 $[40] LEE\ E\ S, YOUN\ H, HYUNG\ W\ S, et\ al. The\ effects\ of\ cerebral\ amyloid opathy\ on\ regional\ glucose\ metabolism\ in\ older\ adults\ with\ depression\ and\ mild\ cognitive\ impairment\ while\ performing\ memory\ tasks [J]. Eur\ J$ 

Neurosci, 2021, 54(7): 6663-6672. doi: 10.1111/ejn.15461.

[41]MINTZOPOULOS D,GILLIS T E,TEDFORD C E,et al.Effects of Near-Infrared Light on Cerebral Bioenergetics Measured with Phosphorus Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy[J].Photomedicine and laser surgery,2017,35(8):395-400.doi:10.1089/pho.2016.4238.

[42]SALEHPOUR F,RASTA S H.The potential of transcranial photobiomodulation therapy for treatment of major depressive disorder[J].Rev Neurosci,2017,28(4):441-453.doi:10.1515/revneuro-2016-0087.

[43]郭晓波.低强度激光治疗改善小鼠抑郁样行为的研究[D].苏州大学,2015.

Guo X B.Study on the improvement of depression-like behavior in mice treated with low laser [D].SuZhou University,2015.China.

[44]FUDIN N A,KHADARTSEV A A,MOSKVIN S V.Transcranial electrostimulation and serotonin laser phoresis in the athletes experiencing a combined effect of fatigue and psycho-emotional stress[J]. Vopr Kurortol Fizioter Lech Fiz Kult, 2019,96(1):37-42.doi:10.17116/kurort20199601137.

[45]REZA M Z,SAEED S E,GISOU M,et al.Effects of transcranial photobiomodulation and methylene blue on biochemical and behavioral profiles in mice stress model[J].2020,35(3):573-584.doi:10.1007/s10103-019-02851-z.

[46]DANIËL J V,ZANDER L,BRIAN H H,et al.Reviewing the mitochondrial dysfunction paradigm in rodent models as platforms for neuropsychiatric disease research[J].Mitochondrion,2022,64(3):82-102.doi:10.1016/j.mito.2022.03.002.

[47]ZHANG JW,SUN J A,ZHENG Q,et al.Low-level laser therapy 810nm up-regulates macrophage secretion of neurotrophic factors via PKA-CREB and promotes neuronal axon regeneration in vitro[J].J Cell Mol Med,2020 Jan;24(1):476-487.doi:10.1111/jcmm.14756.

[48]HUANG Y Y,NAGATA K,TEDFORD C E,et al.Low-level laser therapy (LLLT) reduces oxidative stress in primary cortical neurons in vitro[J].J Biophotonics.2013,6(10):829-838.doi:10.1002/jbio.201200157.

[49]XUAN W J,HUANG L Y,VATANSEVER F,et al.Transcranial low-level laser therapy increases memory, learning, neuroprogenitor cells,BDNF and synaptogenesis in mice with traumatic brain injury[J].Volume 9309,2015,9039(12):93090C-1-93090C-10.doi:10.1117/12.2081022.

[50]YAN X D,LIU J F,ZHANG Z P,et al.Low-level laser irradiation modulates brain-derived neurotrophic factor mRNA transcription through calcium-dependent activation of the ERK/CREB pathway[J].Lasers Med Sci,2017,32(1):169-180.doi:10.1007/s10103-016-2099-0.

[51]YIN K,ZHU R J,WANG S H,et al.Low-Level Laser Effect on Proliferation, Migration, and Antiapoptosis of Mesenchymal Stem Cells[J].Stem Cells Dev,2017,26(10):762-775.doi:10.1089/scd.2016.0332.

[52]YANG L D,TUCKER D,YAN D,et al. Photobiomodulation therapy promotes neurogenesis by improving post-stroke local microenvironment and stimulating neuroprogenitor cells[J]. Exp Neurol, 2018, 299 (Pt A):86-96.doi:10.1016/j.expneurol.2017.10.013.

[53]Caldieraro M A, Tatiana L S, CSSSANO P. Dosimetry and Clinical Efficacy of Transcranial Photobiomodulation for Major Depression Disorder: Could they Guide Dosimetry for Alzheimer's Disease [J]? J Alzheimers Dis, 2021, 83(4):1453-1469. doi: 10.3233/JAD-210586.

[54]LIANG J G,LIU L,XING D.Photobiomodulation by low-power laser irradiation attenuates Aβ-induced cell apoptosis through the Akt/GSK3β/β-catenin pathway[J].Free Radic Biol

Med,2012,53(7):1459-1467.doi:10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2012.08.003.

[55]YANG L D,WU C Y,TUCKER L,et al. Photobiomodulation Therapy Attenuates Anxious-Depressive-Like Behavior in the TgF344 Rat Model[J]. J Alzheimers Dis,2021,83(4):1415-1429.doi: 10.3233/JAD-201616.

[56]RAMEZANI F,NESHASTEH RA,GHADAKSAZ A,et al.Michael R.Hamblin.Mechanistic aspects of photobiomodulation therapy in the nervous system[J].Lasers Med Sci,2022,37(1):11-18.doi:10.1007/s10103-021-03277-2. [57]HAMBIN M R.MECHANISMS.Applications of the anti-inflammatory effects of photobiomodulation[J].AIMS

Biophys,2017,4(3):337-361.doi:10.3934/biophy.2017.3.337. [58]SALEHPOUR F,GHOLOPOUR KS,FARAJDOKHT F,et al.Therapeutic potential of intranasal photobiomodulation

Neurosci, 2020, 31(3): 269-286. doi:10.1515/revneuro-2019-0063.

therapy for neurological and neuropsychiatric disorders:a narrative review[J].Rev

[59]GARCIA G P,Gissel M P,ALENA O P,et al.Transcranial Laser Therapy Does Not Improve Cognitive and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder-Related Behavioral Traits in Rats Exposed to Repetitive Low-Level Blast Injury[J].Neurotrauma Rep,2021,2(1):548-563.doi:10.1089/neur.2021.0005.eCollection 2021.

[60]SALEHPOUR F,KHADEMI M,HAMBIN M.Photobiomodulation Therapy for Dementia: A Systematic Review of Pre-Clinical and Clinical Studies[J].RJ Alzheimers Dis,2021,83(4):1431-1452.doi:10.3233/JAD-210029.